

The Indianapolis News.

WHOLE NO. 2,244.

INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1877.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Advertisements to secure insertion upon the same day must be handed in at the counting room before 10 o'clock.

Letters addressed simply to the number of a box, and without the name of the party for whom intended, are not to be delivered through the Post Office, but sent to the Deal Letter Office, in accordance with section 95, Regulation of 1866, United States Laws. Such letters, in answer to advertisements, must be left at The News office to insure delivery.

WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS AND COOKS, 5 Mass. ave.

WANTED—FURNITURE TO REPAIR, 45 Mass. ave.

WANTED—GOOD, FRESH MILK COW, Apply to Port Wayne ave.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY, No. 363 1/2 E. St. Clair st.

WANTED—TO SELL—SOME HORSES, very cheap, at Empire stable.

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK by a good girl, Call 72 S. West.

WANTED—MORTGAGE AND COMMERCIAL notes, R. S. Dorsey, 15 Bates block.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL AT FLOCKER, 1500 N. Main st.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL OR MORTGAGE notes, M. H. McKay, 1044 Federal Hall.

WANTED—SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or ironing girl, Apply 45 North Illinois st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD, LARGE sized second-hand safe, Address Safe, his office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS PORTER or coachman, Good references, Address G. R. News office.

WANTED—1000 CUSTOMERS TO BUY their wood and coal at corner of Indiana avenue and Canal.

WANTED—OCCUPANTS FOR CHEAP rooms, furnished and unfurnished, 31 Martindale's block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, SOME GOOD horses for better ones and pay the difference, Empire stable.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN TO STOP at the Commercial House, Edinburg, J. D. Cox proprietor.

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO UP stairs work, Best of city references, Apply at 12 W. Maryland st.

WANTED—SECOND HAND CLOTHING, carpets, boots and shoes, Cash paid, 107 Massachusetts avenue.

WANTED—BOARDS—GOOD BOARD at 78 South Illinois street, Boarding and lodging, \$4 day board, \$3.

WANTED—A GIRL WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS for general housework, Apply at 430 N. Mississippi st.

WANTED—TO SELL—VALOPEDE, A No. 1 machine, Never much used, A. W. corner Pratt and California.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, 12 OR 14 years old, to take care of child and do light work at 400 N. Meridian st.

WANTED—PERSONS THAT WANT sweet or red cedar to call at 83 E. South st., to see Duncan & Miller.

WANTED—IT KNOWN THAT STILZ & Hoffman have removed their drug store to No. 3 Vance block, E. Wash st.

WANTED—BOARDING FOR MAN AND wife in private family or good boarding house, Address J. J. News office.

WANTED—\$500 ON UNINCUMBERED house and lot in northeast part of city, worth \$2,000, Address B. News office.

WANTED—CASH PURCHASER FOR ALL or one-half interest in first-class paying station, Address B. News office.

WANTED—TO TRADE—COTTAGES north for vacant lots or near Woodlawn and some vacant, Call at 163 S. East st.

WANTED—VACANT GROUND NEAR Meridian st., between Washington and Union Depot, A. G. Gregory & Co., 31 N. Del. st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady, Best of references, Address Housekeeper, News office.

WANTED—WE HAVE CALLS FOR eight or ten small farms in Marion county, Sabin & Co., 2 1/2 West Washington street.

WANTED—2 GIRLS WANTS A SITUATION in a first-class private home, A first-class cook, also a good house girl, Apply 33 N. West st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family, No. 412 N. Jersey st., Must bring good references, German preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer and ironer, Also women for chamber work and to take care of children, at 62 N. Alabama st.

WANTED—COOKING, SEWING, DRESS-making, house work, dining room, nurse work, chamber work, etc., by competent persons, 5 Mass. ave.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework, Must be well recommended, None but Germans need apply, at 234 N. East st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD, reliable set of second-hand Fairbank's scales, capable of weighing 1,300 to 2,000 pounds, L. S. Ayres & Co.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE RETAIL tea and grocery business, doing a good paying business, Partner must furnish \$500 to \$1,000, Address H. News office.

WANTED—MAN THAT THOROUGHLY understands bending wood for chair work, Steady work and prompt pay, Henry Geor Manufacturing Co., North Indianapolis.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED with any form of disease to consult Dr. Duff, 30 Kentucky avenue, His opinion costs nothing and cures guaranteed. Charges moderate.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS—A GOOD operator on Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine to do family sewing, Wages \$3 per week and board, Apply 382 W. Washington street.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine for day board, Must be near Masonic Temple, Call on or address D. H. Sweet, 25 E. Tenth street.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS TO CALL at the rooms of Mrs. G. W. Carey's, over Bee Hive, to see our new patterns, the best in use, considerably reduced in price, Agents wanted.

WANTED—EVERY PERSON OUT OF employment to come to the court house on Tuesday evening next and hear Hon. A. T. Bliss speak on the "Cause and Cure of Times."

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW good water in abundance can be had from deep wells bored with Brockett's Patent well auger, Apply corner New Jersey street and Virginia avenue.

WANTED—WE WANT ONE OR TWO "fair to middling" houses on North Mississippi or Tennessee street, or some corner street between Mississippi and Pennsylvania, Sabin & Co., 2 1/2 West Washington street.

WANTED—ACTIVE CANVASSERS in every neighborhood to take subscription for the best and cheapest Weekly in the State. The largest cash incentive ever given to canvassers. All terms, with reference, Indianapolis Weekly News.

WANTED—MADAM MILLER IS STOPPING at 31 Indiana avenue, second floor, Room No. 2. She tells the past, present and future events; brings back absent friends; makes speedy marriages, and gives charts of luck, Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, \$1.

WANTED—FOR SALE, CHEAP—A scholarship in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, S. Meridian st. A good chance for any one to get a thorough business education. Will be sold on weekly or monthly payments, Address E. News office.

WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE OF 6 OR 7 ROOMS, within 8 squares of Hotel States, north, Apply at 21 W. Wash. st.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 4 ROOMS, \$5, 23 Yandes st.

FOR RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, 31 W. Georgia, \$7.50.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, 119 N. Illinois st.

FOR RENT—3 ROOMS, WELL AND CISTERN, 520 S. Delaware st.

FOR RENT—ROOMS IN MOODY'S NEW BUILDING, 32 Indiana ave.

FOR RENT—ROOMS EN SUITE IN Private family, 189 N. Illinois st.

FOR RENT—PLEASANT AND NEATLY furnished rooms, 16 S. Delaware st.

FOR RENT—WITH BOARD 2 FRONT rooms; day board, 107 N. Tenn. st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE 31 W. ST. CLAIR st., 5 rooms, Inquire 326 N. Miss. ul

FOR RENT—FRONT ROOM 1st FLOOR, rent sleeping room, \$4 and \$5, 21 N. Del. st.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 127 EAST Ohio street, Apply to F. Bagra, P. O. building.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 139 Indiana avenue, Inquire C. W. Blackmore, 68 S. North Pennsylvania street.

FOR RENT—2 HOUSES, 5 ROOMS EACH, 23 and 41 Benton street, Inquire at 232 East Washington.

FOR RENT—A NICE TWO STORY FRAME house of nine rooms, all conveniences, No. 224 W. New York st.

FOR RENT—102 AND 104 WEST OHIO ST., 127 E. North, \$10 per month; references required, Apply at When Clothing Store, 5 and 6 Bates block.

FOR RENT—TWO ELEGANT ROOMS on suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with board, at 629 North Meridian st.

FOR RENT—TINKER HOMESTEAD, ALSO great 325 Ash st., Inquire of Thomas L. Sullivan, 24 1/2 E. Washington st.

FOR RENT—OFFICE ROOMS OVER THE "New York Store," best location in town, cheap rents, John Lawrie, New York Store, ul.

FOR RENT—3 ROOM HOUSE, 700 East Washington street, barn and fruit on lot, Only \$30, Irvin Robbins, 34 East Georgia street.

FOR RENT—AT A BARGAIN—129 S. 325 Ash st., best store room, 4 story, Greene, Ferguson & Co., No. 10 Martindale block.

FOR RENT—54 ACRES GARDEN LAND—best, house 6 rooms, stable, etc., cheap and desirable party, H. S. Garner, 21 W. Washington st.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE FRONT room in private family, nicely furnished, fire, gas and closet, within six minutes' walk of the Court House, north, Address "Companion," this office.

FOR RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, a large unfurnished front room, 4 squares northeast from Post office, with gas, hot and cold water, clothes and water closet and bath room, rent \$10 per month; references required, Apply at When Clothing Store, 5 and 6 Bates block.

FOR RENT—A SLENDID GARDEN with in one mile of the city, containing fifty acres, with good dwelling house, barn and all conveniences, running water and pasturage with forest shade trees for stock. A grand variety of fruit trees, producing pears, apples and peaches; also variety of small fruits all in great abundance; to a good, reliable, industrious, practical gardener this is a rare opportunity, M. M. Landis, 32 South Meridian street.

FOR RENT—Dwelling 20 Spruce st., 4 rooms, \$5 00

.. 275 E. 5th, 5 rooms and stable, \$5 00

.. 225 Prospect, 7 rooms, \$6 00

.. 10 Linden, 4 rooms, \$6 00

.. 10 Hill, 6 rooms, \$6 00

.. 1011 Broadway, 6 rooms, \$6 00

.. 361 Coburn, 4 rooms, \$6 00

.. 190 Huron, 3 rooms, \$10 00

.. 33 E. Market, 10 rooms, \$10 00

.. 12 E. North, 8 rooms, \$10 00

.. 703 N. Pennsylvania, 4 rooms, \$10 00

.. 19 Peru, 7 rooms and stable, \$15 00

.. 127 E. North, 8 rooms, \$15 00

.. 333 N. New Jersey, 7 rooms, \$20 00

Dwelling rooms at panic prices, new and neat, ul G. S. Bradley, room 10, Baldwin's block.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BARBER SHOP—CHEAP—at cor. South and Delaware st., ul

FOR SALE—OLD PAPERS, 40 CENTS per hundred at The News office.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMA FOWLS great 325 Ash st., W. News office.

FOR SALE—SWEET AND REFINED CIGAR at Duncan & Miller's, 85 E. South st.

FOR SALE—NEW EUREKA CARRIAGE, Made to order, Call at 515 N. Meridian.

FOR SALE—A SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS in good order, Apply 35 N. Del. st.

FOR SALE—GAS CHANDLERS, pumps, bath tubs, etc., at J. Giles Smith, 76 North Pennsylvania st.

FOR SALE—CAST IRON BOXES TO hold letters and papers, Price 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1, Evening News office.

FOR SALE—COOK SOVES, COAL OR wood, \$10, Every fireback warranted 2 years, W. A. Wheeler, 30 S. Meridian st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF STOVES and tinware damaged by water at the late Academy fire will be sold at 70 West Washington st. at a great sacrifice.

FOR SALE—ABSOLUTE BARGAIN—two lots, each 40 feet front, in northeast part of city, Can be sold for cash at less than one-third their actual value. They are clear, Greene, Ferguson & Co., 10 Martindale block.

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FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT-HORSE HAY-kin's vehicle engine and boiler complete for sale or exchange, This outfit is in perfect order, as good as when it left the shop, and can be purchased at a great bargain, Bull & Co., 67 West Maryland st., Indianapolis, ul

FOR SALE—WILL REVEAL PROPOSALS for the purchase, in bulk, of the stock of hats, caps, furs, etc., and store furniture now in store at No. 16 East Washington street. All proposals to be subject to the action of the court, Greene, Ferguson & Co., ul

FOR SALE—WALKER'S STEAM CARPET beating works, 406 East Washington st., corner of Davidson, Orders left at the carpet stores will receive prompt attention. I am prepared to take, clean and put down carpets in the most careful manner, on short notice, and at reasonable prices, F. C. Walker, ul

FOUND.

FOUND—COMPLETE CAST-IRON letter and paper box for 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 at The News office.

FOUND—WE HAVE 80 ACRES NEAR Evansville, Indiana, for sale of exchange for property or farm, Sabin & Co., 2 1/2 West Washington st.

FOUND—PURE DRINKING WATER, in deep wells, bored with Brockett's patent well auger, Apply corner New Jersey street and Virginia avenue.

FOUND—FARMS IN EDGAR, COLES, Christian, Madison, White, Hamilton and Franklin counties, Illinois, for sale and exchange, Sabin & Co., 2 1/2 W. Wash. st.

FOUND—WALKER'S STEAM CARPET beating works, 406 East Washington st., corner of Davidson, Orders left at the carpet stores will receive prompt attention. I am prepared to take, clean and put down carpets in the most careful manner, on short notice, and at reasonable prices, F. C. Walker, ul

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES AT 10 A. M. EVERY day at the Great Western Auction Stable, Persons wishing to sell horses, buggies, harnesses, etc., can do so by leaving them with us at No. 31 S. Wash. st. Smith & Marshall.

TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—\$400, \$500, \$700 for 5 YEARS, To A. Goodwin, 23 Thorpe's block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON JEWELRY, clothing, etc., at City Loan Office, at 66 North Illinois street.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON COMMERCIAL OR mortgage notes, J. Barnard, No. 6 Martindale's block, Market street.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FARMS, CITY property or commercial paper, M. H. McKay, No. 1 Odd Fellows hall.

TO LOAN—PAPER AND LETTER BOXES, Prices \$50, 75c and \$1, for cash, ul

TO LOAN—\$35,000 "SPOT CASH" ON mortgage or commercial notes, Call at once, M. H. McKay, No. 1, Odd Fellows hall.

TO LOAN—\$300 TO \$20,000 ON MORTGAGE and commercial notes, Municipal bonds wanted, Lemon & King, 8 Va. ave., Vance block.

TO LOAN—\$50,000 ON IMPROVED CITY and farm property, in sums not less than \$2,000, Apply to J. B. Day, rooms 5 and 6, Baldwin's block.

TO LOAN—\$100,000 TO LOAN ON FARMS or city property, Money furnished promptly if security satisfactory, N. M. Ross, room No. 8, Thorpe block.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF \$1,000 and upward, Money furnished in 3 days, W. A. Bradshaw, State Savings Bank, 50 North Pennsylvania street.

TO LOAN—CAN PAY YOU MONEY TO-day on mortgage or commercial notes, Can make you 5 year loan, Will buy municipal bonds at very best rate, R. S. Dorsey, 15 Bates block.

TO LOAN—D. E. SNYDER & CO., 74 EAST Market street, Have a large sum of money to loan on real estate mortgage in January, 1877, Not a day's delay if your security is ample.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL sums, Also, a small house for sale; only \$200 cash; balance to suit, Apply between hours of 9 to 4, Robert Browning, 239 N. Illinois st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE HAVE SEVERAL FARMS, EITHER of which will be exchanged for livery stock, Sabin & Co., 2 1/2 West Washington st.

RARE CHANCE—BEST PAYING CIGAR and tobacco house, finest and no better location in the city, Invoice, \$1,300; will take \$1,100 cash, as I have another business that demands attention, this is very desirable, If you mean business and have the cash you can get a safe and profitable business, Call at once at 22 West Virginia block, corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets.

WITTENBERG'S, Ladies' Furnishing Store, No. 2 Vance block, Indianapolis.

Just opened for Business.

Bargains in all kinds of furnishing goods from New York auction sale, No. 9 Tremont Ribbons, 10c, Heavy cotton Hose, 8c, Misses ribbed Merino Hose, 7 1/2c, Lisle thread Goss, 10c, 100 yds spool silks, 10c, Ladies' all-silk ties, 15c, Baby socks, 25c, Muslin yards, 10c, Magic Ruffing, 25c per piece, &c., &c., ul

Shawl Department, Just received, 50 shawls at \$2.50, 32 shawls at \$3.00, 40 shawls at \$3.50, These are the best value in the city!

Come and look at the new store, No. 2 Vance block, on Washington street.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—YOU CAN GET SWEET AND refined cigars in any quantity, by calling on Duncan & Miller, 85 South East st.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE 10%, 15 AND 20 percent new city to sell, ul

PERSONAL—G. B. WOOD, HAT MANUFACTURER, 11 Mass. ave., Broadway style now ready, Old styles remodeled to new, (ul) ul

PERSONAL—TO PROTECT YOUR PAPERS from snow and rain buy a cast-iron letter and paper-box for 50c, 75c and \$1, ul

PERSONAL—MRS. N. M. ALLEN, 38 West Market street, Dresses and cloaks made in the most approved style on short notice, Prices reduced to suit the times, Cutting and fitting a specialty, and plaining made by the yard, ul

LOST.

LOST—LARGE WHITE AND BLACK dog, Rover, Please return to 421 N. 11th, and be rewarded.

LOST—A PACKAGE CONTAINING children's clothes, addressed to Dan. W. Kneifer, county clerk's office, Indianapolis, Finder will receive reward by leaving at above address.

LOST—HEALTH BY DRINKING SUR-rogate, ul

LOST—YOUR PAPERS BY SNOW AND rain, ul

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STORAGE.

STORAGE—OF ALL KINDS AT BENSON'S, 85 East Washington st.

STORAGE—FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and goods of all kinds, at 21 S. Delaware street, J. R. Marot.

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THE DAILY NEWS

Volume VIII. No. 61.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1877.
JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, PROPRIETOR.

The postmasters feel quite well, thank you.

Submission is the sensible word along the democratic line.

Another admiral is dead. This makes brisk promotion in the navy.

Will the legislature give us home rule. Let the Belt road question be referred to the people who pay the taxes.

If the Belt road managers and lobbyists are so certain that their scheme will be of such great benefit, why are they unwilling to let the tax payers vote on it?

The developments about Oregon are sickening democrats, and Cronin's case is not likely to cut much of a figure. While it is no worse perhaps than Louisiana, it is brought so closely to Gov. Tilden's managers as to appear particularly enormous.

The Indianapolis News says a panacea for the tramp nuisance is to make them work. But what can you do with such a panacea when there is no work?—[South Bend Tribune.]

Make work. Have you no roads to build, no streets to clean? If there were workhouses plenty could be found for the inmates to do.

It is a serious question whether there is any agreement between the city and the Belt road company. A city ordinance gives one week in which to reconsider any action, and presumptively no other is legal before the expiration of that week. The Belt road ordinance was reconsidered at the next meeting of council, and as no contract or agreement exists the legislature is doing gratuitous work in passing any enabling act.

The Belt road speculators are talking of the great benefit to be had from furnishing sites for manufactories. Successful manufactories grow from small beginnings and are not built up on real estate speculation. It is poor policy to scatter manufactories in order to sell lots. Where are all the establishments that were started here before the panic? Every one bankrupt. Look at Brightwood, Ingallston, North Indianapolis, Maywood, et al.

The democrats who opposed the electoral tribunal ought to find consolation in telling their brethren of a good looking boy, about fourteen years old, who was very vain of his appearance. Fooling about a mule one day he was kicked in the face to his great damage. A week or ten days after, when the swelling was going down and he could begin to see, he took a long look at himself in the glass. The sight was not pleasing. Turning to his father, who had watched the proceeding, he said: "Father, do you think I will ever be as good looking as I was?" "No, my son," cheerfully responded the parent, "I don't think you'll be as handsome, but you'll know a great deal more."

While there has been a drifting of the would-be aristocracy in this country, north as well as south, toward the idea that work is degrading, that the drone is your true gentleman, the genuine aristocracy of the old world is striving to undo the mischief wrought by the inculcation of a similar idea centuries ago. The Duke of Argyll, father-in-law to the Princess of Lorne, Queen Victoria's daughter, has educated all his younger sons to some business. The son next to the Marquis of Lorne was for a long time clerk in a New York mercantile house. The only son and heir of the Duke of Gallier, the wealthiest man in Italy, has refused to accept his father's position in society, preferring his position as a college professor. The son of Lord Ribblesdale has become a clerk in the bank of England. And there are not wanting examples everywhere of "nobility going into trade."

A Chinese society has been formed in San Francisco to secure employment for its members, oppose coolieism in every form and discourage excessive immigration from the flowery kingdom. The principle is that a certain proportion of industrious Chinamen will be no inharmonious element in our population. They cut themselves off from the Chinese companies and admit no new members except on like conditions of freedom. They declare their intention to become good American citizens, and ask to be omitted in the enmity now shown to the Chinese generally. One of the conditions of membership is an oath to fully and truly support the laws of the American government. This is the first step from the condition of outlaws by suzerainty toward citizenship that has been taken by these people, and starts a new element in the Chinese question. It will tend to build up two classes of Chinese in California, one of which at least would want to become citizens and, as a consequence, voters under our institution. In this connection the San Francisco Call says: "We do not imagine California will be desirous of adding either section in becoming permanent fixtures here."

AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

One of the proposed amendments to the state constitution, now pending in the senate, is intended, and will doubtless to a considerable extent avail, to prevent the adulteration of the ballot box by imported voters. The requirement of a residence of sixty days in a county or township and thirty in a ward or precinct before voting, will make importations an expensive indulgence, and it is only by making it tax a party's pocket too heavily for comfort that it can be stopped. The remedy is direct, practicable and effective, and it ought to be adopted. Whoever opposes it will subject himself to the ineffaceable suspicion that he wants his party to have the benefit of importations, and further, to the suspicion that his party has used them heretofore, and can't succeed without them. If the amendment could be so amended as to retain this indispensable provision, and at the same time exclude from all control of the government those who are not citizens and have no right to a voice in its administration, it would be the most beneficial act of this generation. We copy it in full to call special attention to its language on this point:

"Sec. 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for in this constitution, every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who shall have resided in the state six months continuously and in the county two months continuously, and in the ward or precinct thirty days continuously preceding such election, and every male inhabitant of foreign birth, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who shall have resided in the United States one year and in this state six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, if he shall have been duly registered according to law, shall be entitled to vote in the precinct where he may reside."

The first clause specifies "male citizens of the United States," the second specifies "inhabitants of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States in conformity to the laws on the subject of naturalization." The difference between "citizens" and "inhabitants of foreign birth" is here made conspicuous. One class is composed of "citizens," the other of those who are not citizens at all, and may never be. They are under no legal, though under a moral obligation to be. Every man is at liberty to change his mind in what concerns only himself, and an intention to-day to become a citizen may be properly abandoned to-morrow. Yet different as the very verbiage of the amendment makes these classes, they are given the same rights and powers in the direction of the government. The "citizen" who owes it allegiance, military service, affection, and is bound to it by every tie of patriotism, has no more right in it than an alien who owes it no allegiance, no affection, no military duty, who can play traitor and evade the penalties of treason and who has another country and another allegiance. It is abominable. It originated in the demagogism that sent the democracy of 1850 to seek among foreigners recruits to fill the places of those forced from it by its shameless truckling to slavery. It has been a constant offence to justice and a constant obstruction of honest elections. It is a gross and indefensible wrong to the naturalized citizen to give an alien of a year's residence the same rights that he has had to wait five years for, and to hold him to duties that the other is free from. He must stand a "conscript" if one is needed, the other can evade it if he wants to, for he is no citizen here. He is still a subject of England or Germany or France, if he chooses to claim to be. And we know that hundreds and thousands dodged the draft during the war, when it would make them discharge the duties as well as enjoy the privileges of citizens. They got all the good, and were under no obligation to bear the burthens of citizenship. It is an infamous discrimination against the naturalized foreigner. It is a foul wrong to the nation. It debases citizenship by making its rights cheap. What need has a foreigner of full naturalization when he can get all it can give him without it, and escape all its obligations too? The naturalized citizen should spit on it, and spurn any man that sustains it.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

There is a dual phase to the situation which brings comfort to those who believe in the republican party and to those who believe in Mr. Hayes—two widely differing elements which united in the last campaign for different purposes. The former congratulate themselves on the triumph of party by any means, their satisfaction being of the nature of a gourmand's with a comfortable bill of fare in sight. Events must show whether or not they get a place at the board. The latter find in it a better promise of the fulfillment of the hopes which induced them to support Mr. Hayes, than at any time since they put their faith in him. These took Mr. Hayes's letter for their platform, and supported him for the belief in the man inspired by that. The perversion of the campaign from real to false issues was disheartening to them. It brought to the front the very element it was Mr. Hayes's mission to get rid of, and seemingly riveted them more firmly than ever in place and power. Had their solution of the

disputed presidency been followed, it is doubtful if all the purity of purpose and earnestness Mr. Hayes could have brought to bear would have been sufficient to have rid himself of these old men of these. Every event of the campaign, from the convention to the commission, pushed the reform elements of the party with Mr. Hayes as a figurehead, into the silence of respectable obscurity, and brought the cabal who created and personified "Grantism," into the leadership of affairs with the promise of the directorship of the administration to come.

It is no wonder they fought so viciously the establishment of the electoral tribunal, all of them—died in the wool and tintured—Morton, Cameron, Blaine and Sherman. They had the army and navy to consummate their work, and could reap the fruits undisturbed by any efforts the other element could make. These would have had nothing to do in bringing about such a result, and their utmost striving could only be in the nature of a plea, not a demand. And we know from the past how barren of results such pleas would be. But Edmunds, Conkling and Hoar in a few days turned aside the work of years, and nullified the efforts of the last campaign by putting the reform element in the direct line of succession: The element that Mr. Hayes might have wanted to use and not have been able to, has been placed ready for his hand and he can not well do otherwise now, if he wished, than take hold of it. He can not well do otherwise now, if he wished, than live up to the promise of his letter and his life. The way has been made clear for him.

The natural leaders of Hayes's administration in the senate are Conkling, Edmunds and Hoar. They have made him president, procured for him the recognition of every law abiding man in every law-abiding land, giving him a moral support and strength without which his four years would have been years of disastrous failures, such as would have followed if the counsels of Mr. Morton and his companions had been listened to and Hayes been made president *et armis*. These new leaders submitted their rights to arbitration and that they have them now by a so-called partisan decision in which they cast votes, does not impugn their fairness. They believed in this method, were willing beforehand to put their claims in the balance; they were willing to hear what was to be said on both sides, and after this hearing that they held to their first belief is rather a proof of thorough honesty, than of unfairness.

But Mr. Morton contributed nothing to this settlement and logically should reap nothing of its benefits. He opposed it viciously and violently as unfair, unconstitutional and revolutionary, and he stands now in this just where he has always stood over every question with which he has been identified—willing to use and using means to attain his objects, which he denounces as wrong. It is the well defined position of a politician without principle. His eleventh hour repentance should avail him nothing, for he spent the preceding ten hours denouncing the dishonesty of the position which he afterwards took and of course, by his own showing, he is acting dishonestly now. The age has no more use for him. He has stood in the way of peace and reconciliation and prosperity for the last half dozen years and more, and never more bitterly and apparently more successfully than in the last campaign. But the current of events has made a new departure. He did not recognize it when it came. He could not see that the north and south could ever unite for a common good. The only country he ever knew was a country at war with itself; his section of it triumphant, the other forever trodden under hoof. Crushed into conquered provinces, to be held there by as unscrupulous methods as ever Bothwell and his sinister Scottish prototypes used to taunt a fallen enemy into fresh resistance that they might again grind him down. The only oath of allegiance he ever knew was the oath of enlistment. He expected the freedmen to follow him as their apostle, and he kept them apart by preaching the gospel of hate that they might come untrammelled to his support in each presidential year to further his grim ambition. But his scheme has run itself out, dying in a campaign that was one final concentrated burst of bitterness, and now his occupation's gone. His mailed hands grasp awkwardly at the gentle elements of peace. He does not know how to use them. He will find himself if Mr. Hayes is true to his promises, surrounded by a condition of things against which he fought bitterly and in which he is of uncertain context and relation to any thing.

Woman's Witchcraft.

[William Wirt to his daughter.]
I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasing to others is to show that you care for them. The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield, "who cared for nobody, no, not he, because nobody cared for him," and the world will serve you so, if you give them the same care. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, what Sterne so happily calls "the small, sweet courtesies of life;" those courtesies in which there is no parade, which manifest themselves by tender looks and little acts of attention. This is the spirit that gives to your sex their sweetest charm. It constitutes the sum total of the "witchcraft of women."

One Good Result.

[Samuel Bowles's Washington Impression.]
This presidential dead-lock has one good result among its many mischievous accompaniments. Neither set of office seekers yet comes to the capital, and the town is more quiet and the hotels more barren than they have ever been before during the month preceding a presidential inauguration, since the spoils doctors came in and politics became a profession. But the times themselves are changing; there is a real reaction setting in against the spoils system, and one of the surprises of the country, if Tilden is elected, will be the way he won't turn out officers simply because they are republicans. When the cry goes up for the democratic national committee, dare boldly to say,—as I heard him say, this week,—that if the president of his choice dismisses a faithful, efficient official for no other reason than that he voted for Hayes, he will denounce him to the man and the set, we may indeed hope that the thing we call civil service reform is not altogether a myth and a dream. One swallow does not make a summer, it is very true; but I hear the fluttering of a good many birds of this species thus early in the season.

The "Treating" Custom.

A London letter on English tipping says: The American habit of "treating" does not prevail here. An Englishman sees no reason why one man should pay for another's beer, any more than for his breakfast or postage stamps. I could not learn that the national tipping habit led to confirm intemperance, in any marked degree, among the well-to-do classes. But I attach no value whatever to this fact as an argument in favor of the moderate use of wine or beer in our feverish American life. In such a humid climate and easy-going atmosphere the appetites do not kindle so readily nor burn so fiercely. If the English people were transplanted, drinking habits and all, into our spurring American life, I believe they would become a race of sots in two generations. An American gentleman long resident in Buenos Ayres and an Englishman who kept their old drinking customs after coming to that country do become drunkards there.

Dramatic Taste.

[Janaschek Interviewed, Chicago.]
R. Do you like acting in America as well as abroad?
Mme. Ye-e-s; I have always met with good success; it is hard to rouse an enthusiasm here.
R. What style of drama do you think pleases best?
Mme. In Boston, New York and Philadelphia the classical; here something lighter pleases more. The experience I had with "Medea" in St. Louis will prevent me from attempting anything classical in the west again.
R. Is it possible that there is so little refined and cultured taste there that they could appreciate "Medea"?
Mme. Yes, it was entirely wasted on them, in the most tragic parts they laughed, and in fact seemed to have no conception of the meaning of the play.

Blue Lamp Chimneys.

Noted oculists recommend either blue, bluish gray or smoke-colored glasses as a protection for weak eyes against the unpleasant effect of red, orange and yellow light. On the same principle, the trying reddish yellow light of candles, lamps and gas, in normal eyes as well as weak eyes, can be pleasantly modified by the use of blue chimneys or globes (or at least of shades for the reflection of the light) colored a light ultramarine blue. A remarkably near approach to a light as agreeable as daylight is said to be produced by a particular lamp with a round white globe and a blue chimney of twice the usual length, the latter causing so great a draught that the petroleum burns with a nearly pure white flame.

Cheap Eating Houses.

Four cent temperance eating-houses have been established in New York. The bill of fare includes twenty-six articles, ranging from four cents to one cent in cost. For instance, beefsteak, pork steak, porter and roast beef, pig's feet, sausages, corned beef and bean, ham, fried fish, English pudding, etc., are four cents each; pies (per cut), beef soup, bean soup, etc., three cents; coffee and tea (per cup), bread and potatoes, one cent. These restaurants are largely patronized by the poor people, the majority of the patrons, says the New York Times, "confining themselves to a single dish at four cents and a cup of coffee" at one cent, a few of the richer and more epicurean expend as much as ten or twelve cents upon a meal.

Hard Cider in Reality.

[Coleman's Rural World.]
It was on exhibition at Philadelphia. The water of the cider is all evaporated, leaving a substance looking like dried glue. The solid residue of the cider is rolled around a wroolen roller, like cloth, and is ready for transportation across the ocean or elsewhere. If liquid cider is wanted, a piece is cut off and water poured on, when it is dissolved, and ready to drink, and it is said to be equal to the cider just from the press.

Ipecacuanha.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]
There is a leet now on the face of the average postmaster which is simply unbearable.

Crime and Casualties.

The Empire block and other buildings at Medina, Ohio, were burned yesterday. Loss \$25,000.
Rear-admiral Charles H. Davis, superintendent of the naval observatory, died yesterday morning of disease of the heart.
George N. Ernst has been arrested, suspected of being the murderer of the young woman whose body was found a week ago on Staten Island.

Policeman McGonegal was shot dead in Philadelphia Sunday afternoon by ex-Policeman Douglas, whom he was attempting to arrest.

At Minneapolis, on Friday evening, Wm. H. Sidle was shot and mortally wounded by Kate Noonan, who alleged that he had seduced her.

Martin Friswell, thirty years old shot his father twice Saturday, hitting him almost instantly. It occurred four miles south of Windsor, Illinois. The murderer gave himself up.

The banking house of King & Son, in New York, was robbed on Saturday of two tin boxes, said to have contained United States bonds, mortgages, securities, etc., valued at \$100,000.

Col. Fred Mayer, revenue agent at Watertown, Mississippi, was shot and seriously wounded yesterday by Nat. O. Dryden, a lawyer of that place. The cause of the shooting is not yet known.

A fire at Sag Harbor, L. I., yesterday morning destroyed over 30 buildings, burning over an area of a mile long by 500 feet wide. Loss estimated at \$150,000 on buildings and about \$50,000 on stock.

A saloon owned by John Benson was partially burned in Omaha on Saturday. When the fire was extinguished the firemen entered the building and found Benson dead on the floor, with his throat cut from ear to ear.

Beauty and Culture.

Beauty alone.
A treacherous art.
Deceives the eye
To break the heart.
"Tis culture that
Woman's beauty dowers,
As fragrance lends
The charm to flowers.
United they
Will ever be,
To eye and heart,
Sweet witchery.

"SCRAPS."

Love will pay 10 per cent. during the hardest times.—[Ingersoll.]

All capillary shams are below par.—[Fashion article on hair dressing.]

Six hundred railroad passes have thus far been given this year to the two hundred and eighty members of the Massachusetts legislature.

Maine has prohibited pool selling and lotteries within her boundaries, and the law applies especially to schemes of chance in church fairs.

A glass blower has recently died at the age of one hundred and ten years. His great age is another proof of the blew glass theory.—[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Somebody with nothing to do counted the words in one of the sentences in Everett's speech before the commission. It had 361 words, mostly polysyllables. That is oratory.—[Graphic.]

Congressman John Hancock, of Texas, is a democrat against whom no opponent cares to run, but in 1861 he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the confederate states, and was expelled from the Texas legislature.

The New York Mail mentions a new kind of marriage announcement, in which only the names of the bride and clergyman appear. As civilization advances, the groom becomes of less importance on such occasions.

At Havana, Illinois last week a fisherman caught 30,000 pounds of buffalo and fine fish at one haul near Flag lake inlet, two miles up the river. He filled four large boats with fish, fastened the seine down to retain the remainder, and thus brought them down.

"Well," soliloquized a tramp, as he saw a pet poodle trotting along all tricked out with finery, "here is a man starving for a square dinner, and there goes a dog in a point collar and fur-trimmed overcoat. If 'twas wet, I spose he'd wear patent-leather boots."

There had been a discussion about the cost of a dress, and she was wrathful. "It's all very well," she pouted, "for you to expect a woman to be an angel; but I'd have you to know, sir, that I wouldn't be even an angel unless my wings could be cut goring. There, now!"—[St. Louis Republican.]

A singular suicide recently occurred in Drowana, Australia. A Greek who had become insane by reason of poverty and misfortune poured a quantity of molten lead down his throat. He died in agonies, and after death a lump of lead nearly half a pound in weight was taken from his stomach.

New Yorkers are talking of abolishing the office of coroner entirely, so great are the abuses connected with it. The legitimate fees of the place have reached \$50,000 in a single year, and bribes of as much as \$10,000 are sometimes offered for the suppression of the facts where a member of a prominent family has committed suicide or died from some other disgraceful cause.

Providence, a little city of 100,000 inhabitants, has for thirty years furnished all the governors for Rhode Island but two, and all the senators and representatives in congress. It now has in addition the secretary of state, the attorney-general, and the general treasurer, the speaker of the house of representatives, with nine-tenths of all the minor state officers. Newport wants a sight now.

A distressing condition of affairs exists at Highland, Iowa county, Missouri, a town of four hundred inhabitants. Eighty-seven well authenticated cases of small pox are known to the authorities. Six deaths occurred from this cause, last week and of the rest very few are expected to recover. Citizens of the village are not allowed to visit beyond its limit, and are kept in a state of blockade by the surrounding villages.

A bank-book was presented at Springfield, Massachusetts, institution for savings, one day last week, which had not been seen by the bank officials since the original deposit was made, thirty-two years ago. The amount of the deposit was \$300, while the interest alone has amounted to \$1,640. During all this time the owner of the book had never entered the bank or asked a question as to her property, which she now comes to claim.

A few days ago a Kentucky farmer applied to one of the southern railroad civil engineers, and asked that, as his neighbors were getting the promise of them, the cattle-guard be placed on his farm in the spring. His cattle, he said, would then be weak and needed protection. The placing of the cattle-guard was readily promised, whereupon the innocent farmer suggested that his son, a young man who knew a good deal about stock, might be made the said cattle-guard.

The Hon. Sidney Breese, the Hon. John D. Caton, and the Hon. O. C. Skinner formed many years ago the Supreme Court of Illinois; and one day, while talking together, discovered that all three were natives of Oneida county in New York. They were discussing this curious coincidence when Mr. Lincoln entered the room, and they mentioned it to him. Said Judge Caton: "Lincoln, we have discovered the singular fact that we three judges are all natives of the same state and the same county." Mr. Lincoln was feeling rather sore over an adverse decision the court had made a day or two previous in a case of his, and his final response was made in a pleasant sarcastic reference to that decision. "Ah!" "State of New York and Oneida county," responded Judge Skinner. "Oh, well," said Lincoln, "that accounts for it. I always thought this was a Oneida county."

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

POLITICAL.

It is said in Washington that if Judge David Davis resigns from the supreme bench and gives Grant an opportunity to appoint his successor, Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, will get the place.

The quid-duncs in Washington are already speculating on Hayes's cabinet. Hale, of Maine, is announced as secretary of the Navy; Harts, secretary of state; Stanley Matthews, attorney general, if he wants the place.

The republican senators had a brief caucus yesterday, called to arrange the order of business, but no action was taken. The political situation was alluded to with a general feeling of satisfaction and of confidence that the electoral count will proceed without any serious obstruction or delay.

Governor Grover, of Oregon, telegraphs: "I have never sent to Governor Tilden any telegram signed gobbie or governor, and I denounce all such pretended telegrams as base fabrications, as far as I am concerned. I have never used a cipher nor a fictitious signature in any letter or dispatch in my life."

A Cincinnati Commercial dispatch says that before committing themselves to the bill the democrats first ascertained through David Gray Field, that Justice Clifford and Field could be relied on to vote in the interests of Tilden. They were thus perfectly certain of seven votes, and had every reason to believe, they thought that Davis, who was to be chosen the fifth justice, would also vote in that interest.

In regard to Louisiana, it is said the president will not undertake to decide as between Messrs. Packard and Nichols unless he is compelled to do so in consequence of some open demonstration against the peace of the state. The president observed yesterday that he did not wish to be understood as having definitely decided not to act in the Louisiana question. A number of southern members of congress, together with representative men from the south, will call on the president to-day to request him to take no action on gubernatorial questions in Louisiana and South Carolina, but to leave it to the determination of his successor.

FOREIGN.

The Serbian delegates are on their way to Constantinople.

Iglesias and his party leave San Francisco to-day for New York.

Statements are current that the sultan is ill, and it is feared he is suffering from paralysis of the brain.

It is said that Russia has arrived at an agreement with Germany, to which the adherence of Austria is expected.

Captain Mitchell, an engineer in the Khedive's service, and fifty soldiers, who were on an exploring expedition in Abyssinia, have been massacred by the natives.

The man-of-war Valorous returned to Yarmouth, Sunday, after weeks of search for the missing fishermen, which were unsuccessful. Twenty-five vessels and one hundred and fifty hands are given up as lost.

The dismissal of Edhem Pasha seems to be a fact, and Mahmoud Damad, brother-in-law of the sultan, becomes grand vizier, with a policy aiming at the abrogation of the constitution. Edhem Pasha will continue to assist him, as the new vizier is ignorant of any foreign language.

It has been resolved that any cardinal may be elected Pope on the death of Pius IX., irrespective of his nationality. This decision was not reached without considerable discussion between the Pope and some of the sacred college. The decisions will be communicated to all the cardinals.

A telegram from Pesth reports that 8,000 military engineers are changing the gauge of the Romanian railways to that of the Russian roads. The work will be completed in twenty days. The Russian army is making energetic preparations to cross the Fruth. The orders from St. Petersburg are that the march should be accomplished without needlessly encountering the railways, which will transport the artillery and ambulances.

Reports from Matamoros say that since Blanco assumed command peace has been restored to the border, and there is a general revival of confidence. Cortina yesterday entered the city with 1,000 well armed cavalry. He is preparing to start in a few days for the City of Mexico, where he has been called by General Diaz.

The roads to Mexico are now opened. Mail and telegraph are being re-established and commerce is reviving with a general feeling of peace and order in that section of Mexico.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Thurman is still suffering severely from neuralgia.

Nebraska farmers held a meeting yesterday, at Plattsmouth, to protest against grasshoppers.

Receivers have been appointed, at the instance of the New Jersey Central railroad, of the property of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company. The claim is for \$1,500,000.

A Tucson (Arizona) dispatch says Gov. Sanford is out in a three-column letter in the Citizen, reviewing the Indian troubles since last April, and contending that the department commander has failed to do his duty.

The sub-committee preparing the sundry civil appropriation bill has completed it. The total amount is about \$14,000,000, several millions less than last year. The amount recommended for continuing work on the public buildings is about \$1,700,000, the principal items being \$400,000 for Chicago, and \$325,000 each for Cincinnati, St. Louis and Philadelphia.

Aching Heads and Uneasy Nerves
Are often soothed by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, because that searching corrective completely removes the causes of brain and nerve excitement, which apply to the foundation of derangement of the stomach, and of its associate organs, the liver and bowels. It is a truth which can not be too earnestly insisted upon, that the effect of more sedatives and narcotics, like bromide of potassium, valerian, chloral hydrate and opium, is less appreciable the longer they are used, and that they can never permanently relieve nervous excitability, because they can not remedy the weakness and organic derangement which lies at its root. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which does cure nervous maladies, for the reason already stated. Sick headache, restlessness at night, vertigo, mental heaviness, and depression of spirits, as well as the dyspeptic condition of the stomach, and torpidity of the liver and bowels, which give rise to them, are entirely obviated by this benign alterative tonic.

Prominent evils in life always provoke the consideration of their causes and contraries. No good man but is impelled instinctively to strive for the bettering of things. One sees no end of evil and misfortune, and no less of physical dirt and personal carelessness. It is well, then, to think of an agent so potent as B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap, than which nothing better can be made by the chemist for toilet purposes and the bath room. The sweetest and purest oils are exclusively used in its preparation and it acts on the skin like a charm.

Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher and statesman, who to this day is honored by the Chinese almost as a god, tells us that the wise man is slow in speech and prompt in doing. Had Confucius lived in our day, though he might never have been elected president of our country, he would have added: And use B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

GOING!
GOING!

LADIES, come and see our immense stock of

Hamburg Embroideries.

10,000 Yds. Choice Patterns Narrow Edging at 5, 7, 8, 10, 12c.
10,000 Yds. elegant wide width at 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
500 Pieces extra width at 30, 35, 40, 45, 50c, up to \$1.00.

Forchon and Valenciennes Laces.

LACE COLLARS in New Designs.

Silk Fichus,

Trimmed with Forchon and Cashmere Laces, (a very beautiful effect.)

LADIES' All-Linear Handkerchiefs at 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
LADIES' All-Linear Handkerchiefs, hem-stitched, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c. We make no money on these.
GENTS' All-Linear WIPES 50 per cent. cheaper than they can be bought about town.
A Large Arrival of SILKS about Thursday.

PETTIS, DICKSON & CO.,

NEW YORK STORE.

INDIANAPOLIS

Savings Bank,

66 EAST MARKET STREET.

Deposits.....\$347,967 11
Surplus Fund.....5,070 24
Number of Accounts.....5,164
Interest paid semi-annually, at 8 per cent., since July 1, 1872, and compounded if not drawn.
W. N. JACKSON, President.
JOHN W. RAY, Treasurer.

C. H. FORBY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TRUNK

Factory, 125 South Illinois St.

Carpets.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets.

THREE-PLY CARPETS.

Extra Super Carpets.

Cotton and Wool Ingrain Carpets.

Cottage Carpets.

Rag Carpets.

Hemp Carpets.

Oil Cloths, Matting, Etc., Etc.,

In great variety and the LOWEST

PRICES in the State at

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

88 East Washington St.

A. P. SANDERS & CO.

THE DAILY NEWS

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1877.

CITY NEWS.

Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 19, 7 a. m.

Cairo, Ill. 51 W fair

Chicago, Ill. 51 W fair

Cincinnati, O. 45 NW cloudy

Dayton, Ohio 45 NW cloudy

Denver, Colo. 35 S clear

Indianapolis, Ind. 35 S clear

Keokuk, Iowa 35 NE cloudy

LaCrosse, Wis. 33 N clear

Leavenworth, Kan. 34 N clear

Louisville, Ky. 45 W fair

Memphis, Tenn. 51 SW clear

Nashville, Tenn. 50 W fair

New Orleans, La. 40 W clear

Omaha, Neb. 34 N cloudy

Pittsburg, Pa. 50 NE cloudy

Salt Lake City, U. S. 28 NW clear

San Francisco, Cal. 64 SW cloudy

Santa Fe, N. M. 28 N clear

Shreveport, La. 51 SW cloudy

St. Louis, Mo. 33 N cloudy

St. Paul, Minn. 32 N cloudy

Vienna, Va. 50 SW cloudy

Virginia City, Mon. T. 19 clear

Yankton, D. S. 31 N cloudy

Fort Gibson, Ark. 41 clear

Charles G. Walcott is suggested as one

of the base ball umpires for the coming

season.

The Enterprise hotel boarders have

organized a literary society, with Miss Lau-

ra F. Benson president.

Adam Troy, sentenced by Judge Greah-

am for counterfeiting, was conveyed to the

pen on last Saturday night.

Friday evening, at the Second Presby-

terian church, Major Gordon will re-deliv-

er his lecture on the life and character of

Abraham Lincoln.

Saturday night the bass bakers elected

Peter F. Bryce president, Fred O. Bol-

man, vice-president, and William Seeger,

secretary, and it was ordered that the

new scale of prices go into effect to-day.

The Irish delegates yesterday afternoon

completed arrangements for a proper cele-

bration of St. Patrick's Day, and a line of

march will be agreed upon two weeks

hence. Father O'Donoghue, Father Fitz-

patrick, Dr. J. O. Waters and P. A. Ward,

will deliver addresses.

Last evening, Sixth street, between Ill-

ino and Tennessee streets, was much

occupied in watching the visions of Ed-

Atkinson, who was skimming about the

home of his divorced wife, with a view to

mischievous judging from his own words.

The wife, after divorce, married James

Hardwick, and as a result there is a little

feud between these men, and threats of

violence from one if not both, are of com-

mon occurrence.

Influence of the BLUE RAY,

by Gen. Pleasanton.....\$2.50

FOTHERGILL'S THERAPEUTICS.....4.00

BRAUN'S ATLAS of Topographical.....12.00

SANSON ON THE HEART.....1.50

CLELAND'S DISSECTIONS.....1.25

Cathcart & Cleland,

26 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

LADY TREVOR'S SECRET.

CHAPTER I.

IN THE BLACK FOREST.

In the midst of the Black Forest, in

Germany, lies hidden the picturesque vil-

lage of Zorlitz.

The principal building in the village is

the little wooden Lutheran church, the

only house of worship.

The pastor of this church, a year or two

ago was Herr Brocken, or Father Brocken,

as he was affectionately called by his

people. He was a kindly, simple-hearted

man.

Here he has dwelt twenty years, the

father, the pastor and guide of his simple

people; here his wife had recently died;

and here he hoped to be buried. He was

childless, his family consisting of an old

housekeeper and a young girl known as

his niece.

This niece of the pastor was the idol of

the good people of Zorlitz. She tended

the peasants in their illness; she visited

the quaint old houses like a sunbeam,

and with her always warmth and

sunshine with her always warmth and

sunshine with her always warmth and

sunshine with her always warmth and

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singularity gentle in his manners, and his

black eyes, and swarthy features had been

too well trained to reveal the secrets of

his soul.

Cecil Rose was not sufficiently skilled

in physiognomy to read the characters of

these two men. She only knew that she

liked Lord Glenham, and with her liking

came an instinctive faith in him. As for

Craffton, she felt for him a singular dis-

trust and an aversion that was destined to

grow and strengthen into a stronger emo-

tion.

An increased pallor and sudden com-

pression of her perfect lips brought Lord

Glenham hastily to her assistance. Her

wound was but slight, and when Lord

Glenham had completed his small attempt

at surgery, and the wound-darn had been

well bandaged, Cecil Rose thanked him

courteously and avowed her intention of

hastening home.

"We will accompany you, Miss Rose,"

said the earl. "No, do not refuse. You

are not able to go alone. Lean upon me;

else I shall think that you have not for-

given me."

Cecil took his arm and led the way by

the forest-path in the direction of her

home. A few minutes' walk brought them

out upon the steep village street and

very near the parsonage. As they entered

the little garden-gate, the old house-

keeper, Gretchen, came out to meet them

with loud expressions of alarm at the

evident weakness of her young mistress.

She fairly worshipped the pastor's niece,

and Cecil forced a smile and disengaged

her arm from his support as she said:

"Hush, Gretchen, you will alarm my

uncle. I am not seriously hurt."

She hastened to explain the recent ac-

cident, and then invited her companions

to enter the house.

"Not now," answered Lord Glenham.

"But we will avail ourselves of your kind

invitation to-morrow."

He raised his hat courteously, and

waited until Cecil had entered the dwell-

ing with her old servant, and then he led

the way down to the village.

At a little distance from the parsonage

Lord Glenham halted and looked back,

a new light in his eyes, a new glow on his

face.

"He loves her too!" thought Craffton,

his soul convulsed with baffled fury. "But

he has not won her and he never shall.

For I love her too, this patriotic beauty

of the Black Forest! She is mine, and I

swear by all that is holy that she shall be

my wife. My wife and not his. He will

woo her openly, that I can not do, lest he

know me for his rival. Yet it shall go

hard if I do not undermine him, cause her

to refuse him and then win her for my-

self. The first thing to be done is to dis-

cover how this English-looking and Eng-

lish-speaking young girl happens to be

a niece of a German pastor. Ah, my

lord, cherish your little fancies, dream

your little dreams, while I step in and

win the prize before your very eyes."

The next day the young Englishmen

called. Their interview with the old pas-

tor was a pleasant one. Cecil was tran-

scendently lively. Both of the young men

were warmly received. But I can't

leave him, and he will never leave Zor-

litz. And yet I'd give half my remaining

life for a change—if I might only go some-

where and see something of the world."

Did some mischievous spirit hear her

complaint and resolved to grant her wish?

For a change in her life was close at hand

—a change greater than even her vivid

imagination would have dared conceive.

That very hour was the last she was to

know of commonplace existence. She never

ever knew of commonplace existence. She

never knew of commonplace existence. She

never knew of commonplace existence. She

never knew of commonplace existence. She

never knew of commonplace existence. She

never knew of commonplace existence. She

never knew of commonplace existence. She

me? Does he intend to take the child

from me? Is the long mystery of fourteen

years to be cleared away at last?"

Herr Brocken unfolded the mysterious

letter, a strange agitation quivering

through all his nerves. He believed him-

self to stand upon the threshold of the

solution of the strange mystery of Cecil's

origin. A blur obscured his vision. He

trudged his spectacles and wiped them

with a trembling hand. Then he spread

out the sheet of paper, his eager old eyes

fairly devouring its contents.

The letter, as he noticed after reading it,

was written upon plain white paper, with-

out water mark or imprint of any sort

whatever. The hand writing was coarse,

and slanted backward with an evident

